United Nations A/HRC/37/NGO/47

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 February 2018

English only

Human Rights Council
Thirty-seventh session
26 February-23 March 2018
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement, which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[31 January 2018]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.18-01772(E)

1801772

Please recycle

Human rights violations against Rohingya Muslims

Racism and racial discrimination has always been one of the most important problems in human history and is a violation of the Universal statement of Human Rights (1948) which has given all people equality and a life free from discrimination.

The Human rights declaration states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and personal security, no one can be subjected to torture or capital punishment, everyone has the right to freedom of thought and religion, and everyone has the right to freedom of expression and opinion.

Today, unfortunately, these minimum human rights are not respected by the Myanmar government, and Rohingya Muslims face the strictest violations of their human rights for being Muslim and for having different ideas to the majority of people in that society which are the main reasons for this treatment. Thousands have been killed, wounded and displaced by the Myanmar Army's attacks on Muslims and the situation of women and children is much worse. The Myanmar army kills men and assaults women, many Muslims are forced to move from their country, which, according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is one of the fundamental and basic rights of humans living in their homeland.

In other words, Myanmar's Muslims do not have any citizenship rights, which is a crime against humanity. Therefore, all governmental and non-governmental organizations and governments must unite against these crimes because in the twenty-first century such crimes are unacceptable and will be judged by posterity to be very ugly.

The importance of this issue is such that the Family Health Association of Iran, as an Iranian NGO is condemning these crimes and has called on the Government of Myanmar to stop the brutality and we have urged the United Nations Human Rights Council to pressure the Myanmar government to recognize the human rights of Muslims in Rohingya.